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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

JAPANESE EXPERIMENTS ON SUPERFLUIDITY IN COATING STEEL AND OTHER MATERIALS -- Moscow, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 8, No 6, Jun 60, p 580

Experiments conducted by Prof R. Takahashi have demonstrated that the phenomenon of superfluidity of molten metals can be utilized in processes for the application of metallic coatings and also in welding. When a molten metal is cooled rapidly below its solidification point, the mutual attraction of atoms weakens and the fluidity of the metal increases. At the Tokyo Laboratory of Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd, an experiment was carried out in the course of which a steel sheet suspended in a stream formed by an ammonia solution was heated to 300 degrees centigrade. Drops of molten lead which were allowed to impinge on the steel instantaneously spread over the sheet of steel, covering it on both sides. By using the same procedure, two pieces of steel were welded together. Takahashi believes that the method developed by him can be applied for coating steel with tungsten, titanium, beryllium, and lead, and also for coating ceramic materials with zirconium and other metals.

SOCIOLOGICAL

STEPS TO ELIMINATE "ADVERSE THINKING" IN CHINESE COLLEGE -- Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao, 8 Jul 60, p 3

The faculty members and students of the Department of Political Science at Cheng-chou Normal College have achieved preliminary success in criticizing the views of the propertied class in their psychological education. They held vehement charges against John Dewey and Hu Shih for their ideas on pragmatism. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's red flag ideology, they have exposed and criticized the views of reactionary materials such as, "Education Stands Above Politics and Economics" and "Discussion on Purposeless Education." They also pointed out how this sort of thinking has maliciously influenced the educational circles. All faculty members and students of this college have realized the need to eliminate the evil of all reactionary theories and of assuming a revolutionary and belligerent role in education.

- 1 -

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CHINESE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CRITICIZES "REACTIONARY THEORY" IN PEDOLOGY --
Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao, 8 Jul 60, p 3

CPYRGHT

Recently, the faculty and students in the Agricultural Chemistry Department of the Northwest Agricultural College strongly criticized the reactionary theory in pedology as expressed by So-p'o [Shepard?], a US soil expert who was a US adviser to the Kuomintang Government in China for 5 years. They are determined to eliminate all bad effects of reactionary theories and ideas of the propertied class by actually revising the contents of their study courses and by establishing their own studies in pedology for the proletarians. In their classrooms, they will bring up for discussion world-wide views and forms of idealism to contradict the "Malthusian Theory on Population" and "Laws on Diminishing Soil Fertilization" as presented in the book Soils of China by So-p'o. Since some influence of these reactionary theories still remained after the liberation, the main task now is to reform thoroughly the teaching of agricultural chemistry by criticizing from the beginning to end all the reactionary theories of So-p'o.

INDONESIAN CULTURAL LEAGUE INCREASES SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS -- Medan, Arah, Apr 60

The following is an FDD comment.

From reports in source on the organization of new sub-branches of Lekra (League of People's Culture) in Medan, it appears that the number of organizations (Lembaga) subsidiary to Lekra has been increased from the original seven decided on at the First National Congress of Lekra (and reported on in the 4 April 1959 issue of Harian Rakjat) to at least ten. The first group included plastic arts, film, writing, dramatics, music, dance, and science organizations. The latest reports from Medan refer also to a singing (Senisuar), a type of fighting (Pentjak Silat), and a painting (Seni Lukis) organization.

POLAND TO SET UP SANITATION CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS -- Rome, L'Unita, 26 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

Over 1,000 sanitation classes are to be organized in Polish rural areas in fall 1960 by the Union of Rural Youth. The courses will include lessons in hygiene, sanitation, and other related subjects, along with practical exercises and film showings.

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INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATED IN CHINA -- Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin
Jih-pao, 1 Jun 60, p 4

The following is an FDD comment.

An article in source by Kuan Ch'un-yen (Deputy Governor of the Kirin People's Council) in honor of the Communist International Children's Day on 1 June 1960, reminds Chinese children of the "excellent training" they are receiving "in preparation for continuing the revolution." The article warns them "in your happy living" not to forget the plight of less fortunate children, "such as those in Japan, South Korea, and Turkey, who, under the slavery of American imperialism, ...lack food and clothing..." The article points out the "pitiable" situation of the poor children in America and calls for "full sympathy" with them and assistance to them "by beating down American imperialism to liberate them...and, like the Chinese, enjoy the good life." This, the article says, "is our glorious international obligation."

MILITARY

ACTIVITIES OF POLISH MILITARY INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY --
Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, 30 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

The Warsaw Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, headed by Pulkownik Maksym Nikonorow (professor and Doctor of Pharmacy), cooperates with other state scientific institutions on such matters as inoculations and food hygiene and, on the international level, maintains contact with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, according to General Brygady Mieczyslaw Kowalski, chief of the Medical Service Department of the Ministry of National Defense, at a Warsaw press conference. The institute has worked out field methods for detecting the identifying phosphororganic toxic agents. It has started studies on the irradiation of plant-derived food articles.

ECONOMIC

CHINESE USE THIN-SHELL BRICK IN CONSTRUCTION -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
6 Jul 60, p 3

CPYRGHT

The Hua-nan Engineering Institute recently completed its research on the use of thin-shell brick as a new construction technique. This method is now being widely promoted in Kwangtung Province where it is being used on one million square meters of construction projects in cities and rural

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areas. The special feature of this type of construction is that brick constitutes about 25-50 percent of the basic construction materials used and no supporting columns or frames are used. The Huan-nan Agricultural School dormitory was built with this method, and a saving of 70 percent in steel material, 55 percent in concrete material, and 45 percent in lumber was achieved by using the new method rather than using reinforced concrete. To prove the value of this technique in large-scale construction, the Construction Engineering Department of the Hua-nan Engineering Institute has designed and built a dome-shaped gymnasium with a floor area of 2,123 square meters, a radius of 26 meters, a height of 718 meters, and a 52-meter span.

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